

City Improvements.

At no time within our recollection have we had more substantial evidence that our citizens are waking up to a proper spirit of public enterprise than at present. Messrs. Geo. Ring, Jno. Snyder, Joseph Green, Nelson Smith, and Livingston seem to be the principal spirits in the south part of the city.

Mr. Snyder and Mr. Ring are engaged in extending the manufacturing interests of the city in a way that cannot fail to receive the hearty approval of every true lover of her interests, and we trust will meet the hearty co-operation of our men of capital. It will require more than an effort on the part of a few individuals to place us in the first rank of inland cities—every man among us who feels himself able to lend any aid should not hesitate for a moment to assist in this most laudable and praiseworthy object.

We have not time at this particular moment to speak of this subject and these men as their merits deserve, but shall endeavor to do so at some more convenient period. Meanwhile keep your eye on them and extend all the encouragement in your power.

Delano's Independent Horse-rake, manufactured by P. T. Gallup, of this city, is a most ingenious and useful invention, and should be in the hands of every farmer in the county. The great advantage of this rake over all others consists in its being so constructed as to adapt itself to rough and rocky ground equally with a smooth surface. It is said that a boy fourteen years of age can manage it with perfect ease. The patent being pretty generally known to the Agricultural community, we deem any further remarks and explanations unnecessary.

Mr. Gallup has recently established himself in this city, and intends manufacturing a large variety of Agricultural Implements. He is the very man we have long stood in need of, and we trust he will meet with every encouragement from the farming community. See his advertisement of Reaping and Mowing machine in another column.

THE CAPTURE OF BAKER.—It is stated in the New York papers that the whole expense of going after and arresting Baker, the murderer of Poole, was born by Geo. Law. He furnished the ship, and defrayed the cash expenses of the voyage out and in, amounting to some 1,500 dollars. The city authorities on being applied to, would go no farther than the outlay of 250 dollars, to which sum the discretion in such cases of the Mayor was limited. But for the public spirit of Mr. Law the murderer would have gone free, as it was evident his escape had been winked at by a portion of the police, with whom Baker had been formerly associated in the service.

A Locomotive and tender on the Lake Shore Road, made sad havoc among the sheep of Mr. E. Foreman. The sheep were pasturing in the "big field" through which the railway passes; and being an immense flock, numbers were upon the track. The engine coming along at a high speed, and closely followed by another engine, could not slacken its speed, but passed over and killed between fifty and sixty of the animals. The sheep were valuable ones, very choice woolled; and their wholesale destruction is a loss not easily repaired.

The County Fair.

We would call particular attention to the Agricultural advertisement in another column. It is highly necessary that a full attendance of the Committee should be had on the occasion, as business of the greatest importance connected with the county fair will be brought up for discussion. Every farmer in the county should take deep and lasting interest in every thing relating to Agricultural interests—they are the most directly benefited by these public exhibitions, and we trust they will not be backward in manifesting their willingness to make the coming fair all it should be.

HUGHES IN JERSEY CITY.—Archbishop Hughes, according to the Jersey City Telegraph, is the owner of \$51,000 worth of property in that place. It would bring \$70,000, under the hammer at any time. It is highly probable that at the next session of the New Jersey Legislature, in view of these facts, and the recent manifestations of discontent among the Catholics of Newark, some steps will be taken, as in the Buffalo Church case, to give the control of Church property in New Jersey to their laity and trustees.

We devote our columns this week almost exclusively to correspondents, consequently we have little room for editorial. Both communications in to-day's paper are written by old-line Democrats, who have been close watchers of the manœuvres of the Red Lodge Clique, and what they say can be relied upon as incontrovertible facts. We trust the reader will pay particular attention to these articles, as they speak of matters of great public interest.

The new Court of Claims at Washington being complete by the appointment of Mr. Scarborough of Va., in the place of Judge Lumpkin, the appointment of a clerk is now in order. The Washington papers say there are hundreds of applicants. There will be a nice time in the selection.

Slavery in the Methodist Church.

The following preamble and resolutions passed the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its session in Sing Sing with great unanimity:

Whereas, The circumstances in which we are placed as ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are such as unavoidably to force the subject of Slavery upon our attention, as we are constantly reminded of this great evil by our Book of Discipline; and those who uphold this system seem to be aiming not only at the maintenance of past and present position, but its indefinite extension and diffusion; and, in endeavoring to accomplish their purposes they have frequently come in conflict with our rights as American citizens, but with our religious and conscientious convictions as Christians; therefore,

Resolved, That Slavery is to be regarded not only as a political and social but as a moral evil, although where the relation of slaveholder is involuntary and made necessary by circumstances, it ceases to be a sin.

Resolved, That in our opinion the system of American Slavery as existing in the United States, is accompanied with peculiar aggravations, and we should unceasingly aim at its extirpation by all constitutional and legal means.

Resolved, That the disposition constantly shown by those in the interest of Slavery to extend and perpetuate the institution, occasions our most profound regret, and requires to be met on our part with the most decided, though consistent and Christian opposition.

Resolved, That while representing so large a body of Christians, and constantly coming in contact with the peculiar circumstances and influences which are created by the progress of events, we consider it proper to give expression to the foregoing sentiments. We nevertheless unite in the opinion that the Discipline of our Church in its general rules, and in the section on Slavery, maintains substantially the right ground in regard to this great evil; that we are satisfied with it as it is, and that no change in this respect is desirable.

Resolved, That in accordance with the preceding resolution we deem it expedient and therefore non-concur in the resolutions of the North Ohio, Erie and Wisconsin Conferences.

(Signed.) CHAS. C. KAYS, IRA FARRIS, JAS. W. MACOMBER, CHAS. S. BROWN, J. KINDLER, F. W. DINGER, Majority of Committees on Slavery.

There were some minority resolutions of a very different tenor brought forward, but they were promptly voted out of sight.

Minnesota Matters.

News as late as the 25th of April has been received from Minnesota. Immigration is pouring into the Territory at a rapid rate. The land office at Minneapolis is thronged with individuals to prove their claims. The St. Anthony Express says that "twenty thousand acres, the cream of the whole Territory, have passed, or will soon pass from the custody of Uncle Sam, to the tillers of the soil." These lands are in the county of Hennepin, and belong to a reserve, which until now could not be accessible. From eight to ten cases of claims a day are decided by the Commissioners.

A salt lake has been discovered about 150 miles west from St. Cloud, by W. H. Ingerson, who was attached to the Pacific Railroad Survey. Mr. Ingerson says that around the edges of the lake the salt can be gathered in baskets, and is of as good a quality as ever he found in any other part of the United States. Mr. Ingerson also says that near the lake there are large beds of coal of the first quality.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Encampment of this Order, which assembled in Columbus, on Thursday morning last, adjourned at a late hour on Friday evening, having completed all its business. We learn that the session was well attended, members being present from various portions of the State. A constitution, based upon a Representative system, was adopted. The next session will be held in the city of Cleveland.

WHEAT CHOP IN MARYLAND.—We have conversed with gentlemen in the farming interest, from Prince George's, Harford and Somerset counties, who state that the prospects are highly favorable for an abundant crop of wheat. From other parts of the State we have heard of signs equally cheering for broad fields generally.

The planting for the potato crop all over the country, we observe by the papers, has been more extensive than, perhaps on any other occasion. —*Balt. Pat.*

The Personal Liberty Bill and the Boston Legislature.

Boston, May 21.—The Governor having vetoed the personal liberty bill, the attorney general published a communication declaring the bill unconstitutional, but notwithstanding the Senate passed the bill notwithstanding the veto of the governor and a vote of three to two, and the House by a vote of three to one.

The legislature adjourned this afternoon. The vote of the House on the bill was 200 against 76.

The Case of Col. Kinney.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The Kinney case, which had been postponed until to-day, came up in the United States Court this morning on a writ of habeas corpus, and after some conversation in reference to a deduction of bail, the case was postponed until the next term. There is nothing now to prevent the sailing of the expedition.

Revolution on the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—It is reported here that a revolution has broken out on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Carvajal and others at the head of fifteen hundred soldiers have crossed the river from the American side.

A Church Burned.

Boston, May 21.—The Unitarian Church at Cambridgeport was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is partially covered by an insurance.

It is not true that the Legislature of Wisconsin has restored the death penalty in that State. The bill for this purpose passed one house, but it was lost in the other branch.

The Independence and the Dependence of the West.

The rich agricultural products of the Western States are the chief means by which sea shore merchants and capitalists become rich. From the profits of our trade the palaces in Fifth Avenue and New York and Boston are made. The West is the granary of the Union, from whence the people of the Atlantic States are fed; and yet, in consequence of a false system of trade, the West is held subject to the money and produce brokers of the big Eastern cities. They toll not, neither do they spin; and yet the men of toll in the West, who till the earth, and produce the staples necessary for existence, are made subservient to the whims and caprices of the non-producers. Why is it that the balance of trade is generally against the West, that Eastern Exchange ranges from a half to one and a half per cent. premium when we are the producers of wealth, and they are only the traffickers therein. It is because the West fails to avail itself of its latent power.

Why should we not make our own boots and shoes in the West? Why should we not make our own cotton and calicoes, and woolen goods? The raw materials for the manufacture of all these necessary articles of clothing are cheaper here than in the East; our wool goes to Massachusetts and New York, to be manufactured, and we have to buy it back in the various forms of merchandise; our hides go east to be tanned, and we buy them back when made into boots and shoes. The profits arising from the manufacture of these and other articles make eastern men wealthy, and they pay for them the products of our corn and wheat field are used. When the people of the West understand more fully their real power and importance, they will bring about a change. The West being the producing section of the country, ought to be the most wealthy. Here it is that money should be more abundant than in any other part of the Union, but instead of that we have the least capital; money to-day in New York and Boston is worth but six per cent. Here it is hard to be got at less than ten, with undoubted security.

We have been looking, and do now look, to the East for the means to build our railroads and make our improvements. Our railroad presidents and company financiers spend half of their time in New York, dancing attendance to Wall street brokers and capitalists—the men whom the West feeds, the men whom the West has made rich. They never produce anything—they never contribute to the material wealth of the country; and yet they have been made rich, and affect patronizing airs towards Western men, who ask to borrow money to carry on some great public improvement, which, when finished, is sure to add to the already bloated wealth of the seaboard cities. There is hardly a day that there is not a dozen specimens of Western railroads to be seen lobbying around the broker's offices in Wall street, trying to induce those gentlemen to advance money on Western bonds, stocks, and other securities. The money-lenders presume upon this vast demand. They make their own terms, and think they are conferring a great favor if they purchase good seven per cent bonds at half or two-thirds their par value.

And then the degrading character of this service—how galling to a man of independent Western mind to be dancing attendance for weeks together at the heels of the jobbers in stocks, and brokers in money! Put off from day to day with "call again to-morrow, I am too busy to hear your case to-day, I have an engagement up town," &c. And the Western man, perhaps who has been a Judge, a Governor, a member of Congress, has to tie up his maps, bundle up his papers, take up his hat, make his bow, and clear the room of his presence. He goes to his room in his hotel, for which he pays his three dollars a day, and hopes the money king will give him a favorable hearing on the morrow.—The morrow comes, and a like indignity is offered. At length, after having spent several hundred dollars in hotel and traveling expenses, hope dies wishing him, and he comes back a sadder if not a wiser man than he was when he went away. Or if he has accomplished any thing, if he has sold his bonds or stocks, it has been at such ruinous rates, that the prospect of a dividend to the original projectors or holders of the stock, the men who have mortgaged their farms, and expended a large part of their hard earnings to help along the enterprise, is poor indeed. All the earnings of the road are swallowed up in wear and tear expenses, and in paying the interest on the bonds to enrich still more the dwellers of the Fifth Avenue.

We hold that this whole thing is wrong, is demoralizing and slavish. It is undermining the spirit of independence of western men, and making them mere serfs and beggars to an oligarchy of money-lenders in the Atlantic cities—an oligarchy that depend upon western labor and western products for their very existence. We feed and we clothe them, and if our business men, our enterprising men, our men of mind and character, would but take hold of the natural resources of the West, and manufacture as well as produce from the earth—make their own clothing, as well as raise their own food—be subject to no city and no class, but independent of all, they would find their resources quadrupled, and their means to make and finish their railroads ample, without having recourse to the money brokers of the seaboard. When will western men learn their power, and shake off this poisoned spirit of Necessity which is eating into the marrow of people. —*Cin. Gazette.*

PLANS OF ATCHISON & CO.—George S. Park, late of the Parkville Luminary, publishes a long letter in the St. Louis Democrat. He says that Atchison and Stringfellow have organized a secret association, the members of which are sworn to turn out and fight when called upon, and to share all damages accruing to any member, even at the price of disunion when a man is proscribed. They shall not secretly to destroy the character of all Northern men. All men dissenting from their doctrines are to be expelled from Western Missouri, and held in constant terror. All Benton and Whig presses are to be destroyed. The destruction of the hotel in Kansas and the Lawrence presses is decreed. Cannon are to be taken to demolish them at a distance. They would not stop till every Free-soiler is driven out of Missouri and Kansas. Governor Pious and President Pierce have been telegraphed for protection, but no answer was given. Threats previously made are traceable to Atchison. As to the destruction of the Luminary establishment, Mr. Park promises further developments.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The rich agricultural products of the Western States are the chief means by which sea shore merchants and capitalists become rich. From the profits of our trade the palaces in Fifth Avenue and New York and Boston are made. The West is the granary of the Union, from whence the people of the Atlantic States are fed; and yet, in consequence of a false system of trade, the West is held subject to the money and produce brokers of the big Eastern cities. They toll not, neither do they spin; and yet the men of toll in the West, who till the earth, and produce the staples necessary for existence, are made subservient to the whims and caprices of the non-producers. Why is it that the balance of trade is generally against the West, that Eastern Exchange ranges from a half to one and a half per cent. premium when we are the producers of wealth, and they are only the traffickers therein. It is because the West fails to avail itself of its latent power.

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One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.—The steamer Baltic, with advices from Liverpool and London to Saturday the 25th inst., and from the Crimea to Friday evening the 4th inst., arrived at this port at half-past 6 o'clock this evening. The news by her from the seat of war, though not of a decisive character, is highly interesting.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—Advices from the Crimea were received by telegraph up to Friday evening, the 4th inst., and dispatches were being received daily by the Government by this means, but only a small portion of the news there received was permitted to be made public, the Government retaining the exclusive use of the lines.

The allies were gaining ground, and had taken most, if not all the Russian outposts, together with a large number of guns and mortars. The encounters had been frequent and mostly sanguinary. A large number of the Russians had been taken prisoners. Notwithstanding these advantages, the effects produced by the bombardment were not of such a character as to justify an assault, and the bombardment of the allies not having produced the anticipated results, had slackened off very decidedly, for the purpose, it is stated, of not exhausting the ammunition.

There can be no doubt, whatever, that the situation of the allies was generally regarded as critical in the extreme. Immense Russian forces are reported concentrating in the vicinity of Sevastopol, amounting it is admitted, to one hundred thousand men.

A most determined attempt had been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon, by an Italian, while he was out riding. He fired two pistols at him, and his escape is represented as exceedingly narrow. The only object of the assassin is said to be private personal revenge.

Lord John Russell had returned to London from Vienna, and the French Minister Drouyn de L'Haya, to Paris.

The British budget passed both Houses of Parliament. The King of Prussia is ill of fever. Lord Raglan in an official dispatch advised that the bombardment of the Allies had not produced the expected result.

The number of the Allies killed and wounded is not large.

The impression in England was becoming quite general that the siege would be abandoned for the present, and that the whole of the defenses of Kemmish and Balaclava would be left to the defense of a few corps, while the main portion of the Allies would try and penetrate into the interior and attempt to cut off the supplies from Sevastopol, and then completely invest the city. Numerous reinforcements of the Allies were continually arriving.

The French reserve of eighty thousand men near Constantinople, and were expected to be sent to Balaclava.

The Russian official accounts of the progress of the siege are to the 24th.—They say the damage sustained had been repaired with promptness and facility, while the skirmishes were generally successful. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th April were seven subalterns and four hundred and fifty six men killed; and six superior, thirty-four subaltern officers, and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine men wounded.

On the night of the 17th, the English captured the first Russian rifle pit, after a desperate encounter, in which Col. Graham Ferguson, the field officer in command, was killed.

On the 23rd, an attack was made on the second Russian rifle pit, and it was almost immediately abandoned.

According to the statement of two Polish deserters, one hundred thousand Russian forces were in the vicinity of Sevastopol, sixty thousand of whom had arrived from the forts of the north side of the harbor, and had taken part in the cannonade, carrying the balls clear into the enemies lines. The telegraph lines from London to the Crimea were completed, except a small portion over the Danube, and dispatches were being received every four hours by the Government, but few of them made public, though questions in regard to the nature of the advances were being daily asked in Parliament, but the Ministers declared that due discretion should be used in regard to the publication of the news.—Lord John Russell had again taken his seat in the house, when he stated the substance of the negotiations and intimated that the protocols should be submitted to Parliament.

On the night of the first of May a sharp engagement occurred, the front and left of the Russian rifle pits were attacked and taken, with eight light mortars and two hundred prisoners. The affair is represented as a most brilliant one for the allies.

On Wednesday night, the 2d inst., the French under Gen. Pelissier attacked the advanced works of the quarantine bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking twelve mortars, and establishing themselves in the position. The following Thursday night the Russians made a sortie to regain the position, and after a sanguinary encounter were driven back.

Lord Stratford de Radnor returned to Constantinople on the 2d inst. Mehemet Ali has been recalled from exile.

The British Baltic fleet had left Kail, and the French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourg.

An insurrection in Ukraine, in Russia, had broken out, and twenty landed proprietors with their wives and families, had been destroyed.

Late advices from St. Petersburg, say all articles of food were up to famine prices.

The monthly report of the British board of trade, including five days less than the corresponding period last year, shows a falling off of about one million sterling, the greatest falling off in metals, owing to the diminished demand for iron from the United States.

Sir John Burgoyne, before the Robuck Committee, gave important testimony, in relation to the war in the Crimea.

Strong feeling was being manifested throughout England, against the Ministry, and indignation meetings were being held, in regard to the manner in which the war had been conducted.

From all parts of Lower Canada, great complaint is made of the drought. A considerable amount of grain has been sown, but the dryness retards every species of vegetation.

THE CLEVELAND HERALD SAYS.

"Buffalo is yet blockaded by the ice. On Thursday it was closely packed for ten miles or more, and in the Lake 'floating islands' were scattered here and there for twenty miles. There is and ice-house feeling about the lower end of the Lake and furs have not yet been saved or packed for summer. The steamer Western World, on Thursday, was four hours working through the ice into Buffalo, and lost one hand overboard. Our neighbors down the Lake are in search of the 'oldies,' inhabitants to learn if the like was ever known."

A SUNDAY LAW DECISION.—The barbers of Boston were recently, by order of the city authorities, prosecuted for keeping their shops open on Sunday. The Court decided that a shop, in the meaning of the law, was a place for traffic and the sale of goods, and that a barber-shop was no offense. The complainants were discharged.

The Cleveland Herald says, Sec. Guthrie is disseminating Democratic doctrines on the Lake shore by clipping off the heads of certain light-house keepers, and appointing other faithful party men in their place. The light-house near Mackinac and at Bois Blanc have recently been transferred to new hands.

The title to the lands upon which the city of Lawrence in Kansas Territory is located, has been indisputable among the settlers. This dispute has finally been settled by an amicable arrangement, and all parties are now satisfied. This is quite important to the future prosperity of the city.

The Springfield Republic advocates the nomination of John Saxton, who has been editor of the Ohio Repository for forty years, for Secretary of State. The Republic says, if editors are to be nominated for office, take then the oldest editor in the State.

Buffalo Harbor is again closed by ice.—The Westerly winds have driven all that remains of last winter into the Eastern extremity of the Lake. It can't endure long.

It is said that one hundred thousand volumes of Bancroft's History of the United States have already been issued and sold.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States commences its annual session in St. Louis the present week.

Marshall's Sale.—I will offer public sale on the 29th inst., at the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, Pa., the following real estate, to-wit: One Cooking Stove, taken in execution as the property of G. W. Taylor and J. M. Graham, sold to be between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. May 24, 1855. A. C. RICHARDS, Marshall.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.—P. B. ROPE. HAS just received and is now opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety, usually found in Dry Goods trade, consisting in part of Calicoes, Prints, Lawns, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Muslins, 5, 6 & 10 yard Sheetings, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, Dressing, Barages, Alpacaes, plain and figured; Buttons and Buttons, Ribbons, Cloths and Cashmere; Sateens and Flannels; Cuffs, Ties, and Men's Summer Ware of all kinds, together with a variety of other goods for Ladies and Gentlemen. All of which have been purchased at very low prices, and will be sold equally low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. The following extra list will be sold at the lowest prices: One lot of 200 yards of 4-4 and 5-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 6-4 and 8-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 10-4 and 12-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 14-4 and 16-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 18-4 and 20-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 22-4 and 24-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 28-4 and 30-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 32-4 and 34-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 36-4 and 38-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 40-4 and 42-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 44-4 and 46-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 48-4 and 50-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 52-4 and 54-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 56-4 and 58-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 60-4 and 62-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 64-4 and 66-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 68-4 and 70-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 72-4 and 74-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 76-4 and 78-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 80-4 and 82-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 84-4 and 86-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 88-4 and 90-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 92-4 and 94-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 96-4 and 98-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 100-4 and 102-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 104-4 and 106-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 108-4 and 110-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 112-4 and 114-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 116-4 and 118-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 120-4 and 122-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 124-4 and 126-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 128-4 and 130-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 132-4 and 134-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 136-4 and 138-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 140-4 and 142-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 144-4 and 146-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 148-4 and 150-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 152-4 and 154-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 156-4 and 158-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 160-4 and 162-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 164-4 and 166-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 168-4 and 170-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 172-4 and 174-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 176-4 and 178-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 180-4 and 182-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 184-4 and 186-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 188-4 and 190-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 192-4 and 194-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 196-4 and 198-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 200-4 and 202-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 204-4 and 206-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 208-4 and 210-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 212-4 and 214-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 216-4 and 218-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 220-4 and 222-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 224-4 and 226-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 228-4 and 230-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 232-4 and 234-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 236-4 and 238-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 240-4 and 242-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 244-4 and 246-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 248-4 and 250-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 252-4 and 254-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 256-4 and 258-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 260-4 and 262-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 264-4 and 266-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 268-4 and 270-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 272-4 and 274-4 Cottons, 100 yards of 276-4 and 278-4